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House.

THE Cleveland-Gresham Hawaiian

policy is immensely popular with the

Canadian and British press.

The Journal believes that it is of the

utmost importance to the people of

Indianapolis to have a Mayor hereafter

who is not tied to a street-railway com-

bination.

It is of no consequence what the name

of the company is which shall hereafter

control the street railways so long as it

does not undertake to control the municipal

government and lead the Mayor

by a string.

WHERE is Vice President Stevenson?

He was not with the United States officials

at the naval review, nor does his

name appear in the list of the representatives

of the general government at

Chicago, which is in his State. Has he

been sat down on?

The admissions to the world's fair

Monday were 620,000. During the twenty

days of May that the Centennial was

open in 1876 at Philadelphia the admissions

were 502,955; that is, nearly 120,000

more in one day at Chicago than in

twenty days at Philadelphia.

The intelligent people of Indianapolis

should see to it that the next City Council

shall be composed of men who have

the courage and dignity to do their business

during business hours, and who

will not be at the call of any set, or two

sets of street-railway manipulators.

If true, the admission of Mr. Defrees,

of the Board of Public Works, to the

effect that the city authorities are prob-

ably leading the city into costly litigation

is significant. But the authorities

must be for one or the other of the

street railways, or, rather, one or the

other of the companies must have the

support of the authorities.

ENGLISH newspapers devote so little

attention and space to American news,

as a general rule, that it is surprising to

learn that the London Daily News pub-

lished a special cablegram three col-

umns in length describing the opening

of the world's fair. It takes a loud noise

to reach the ear of the London press,

but the big fair seems to have done it.

INTEREST in the naval review and the

opening of the world's fair has caused

the public to forget Mr. J. C. Carter, of

counsel for the United States in the

Behring sea case, but it will be pleased

to learn that at last accounts he was

still speaking. If he has not covered

our side of the case we do not think it

will be possible for anybody else to do so.

A FEW weeks ago the papers an-

nounced that the Secretary of the State

of Kansas had exposed much corruption

on the part of ex-Republican officials.

He has since been in court to answer to

criminal libel, and the latest report is

that he is insane. But no thoroughly

sincere Populist is on the safe side of

the line between sanity and the oppo-

site.

THE St. Louis Republic, having spite-

fully remarked that "Mr. Harrison's

Liberty Bell speech was a good deal

more cracked than the bell," the Chi-

cago Herald, also a Democratic paper,

says: "Let's be fair, at least in off years,

and when there is nothing at stake. Mr.

Harrison's Liberty Bell speech is one of

the nearest bits of oratory that has been

heard in this land for many a day."

UNDER a new street-railroad consoli-

dation in Cleveland electric-car fares

have been reduced to 4 cents, this cov-

ering a distance of ten miles. In this

we have a suggestion of the reduction

in fares that may become possible under

improved electric service. The Journal

ventures the prediction that much in-

side of twenty years the fare on all

electric street railroads which do not

pay heavy tribute in some other form

will be at the rate of two fares for five

cents.

A PICTURE in one of the Chicago pa-

pers shows the presidential party as

they appeared at church on Sunday last,

the President, Secretary of State and

Secretary of the Interior being in one

pew. The picture shows the congrega-

tion standing during the opening hymn,

beginning:

Go forward, Christian soldier,

Beneath His banner true;

The Lord himself, thy leader,

Shall all thy foes subdue.

Mr. Cleveland is represented as sing-

ing "without a hymn book. The paper

says "he evidently knew the hymn by

heart, as he declined the offer of a

book." He probably sings it often on

Sunday evenings at home. He is repre-

sented with his head slightly thrown

back and his lips parted. One can al-

most hear him sing. He is evidently

saying something, though one can-

not understand the words. Secretary

Gresham holds an open hymn book in his hand, showing that he did not know the hymn. Probably he had not sung it as often as Mr. Cleveland. His eyes are bent on the book in a devotional way, and his lips, too, are parted. There is an expression on his face as if he realized the sentiment of the hymn. Next, to him stands Hoke Smith. One cannot tell whether he is singing or not, but the pose of his head and the expression of his face shows that he is enjoying the service. He stands squarely on both feet and looks quite at ease, as if he were accustomed to going to church. Altogether it is a very pretty picture. It is pleasant to know that we have an administration whose members attend church and sing—when they are away from home.

THE STREET-RAILROAD MUDDLE.

The action of the Council Monday night will not tend to elevate the present city government in public esteem. Indeed, we think it could be safely asserted that it will have an exactly opposite effect. The people believe in fair dealing, and they do not want to gain an advantage, even over a grasping corporation, by tricks that savor of cold decks and three-card monte games. The recent action of the Council looks very much as if it were trying to steal something or get by underhand methods some advantage that could not be obtained by open ones. These midnight meetings and snap judgments, these sham adjournments and parliamentary tricks, do not commend themselves to people who believe in fair play and doing things decently and in order.

When the City company's franchise was granted the Journal predicted that the Citizens' company would fight hard for its life and its rights, and that there was a fine prospect for litigation. It did not require much gift of prophecy to see this, although some were foolish enough to doubt it. The Citizens' company has a right to its rights, and, though it is entitled to any public sympathy or to anything not nominated in the bond, it is entitled to fair treatment. The recent acts of the Board of Public Works and the Council savor too much of trickery. There is bound to be litigation between the two companies, and the issues between them will be settled in the courts. It is not for the Board of Public Works or the Council to champion either or attempt to give one an unfair advantage over the other.

The course pursued by the city authorities, and especially the midnight meetings of the Council and its evident purpose to put the Citizens' company at a disadvantage are probably the reason for the somewhat mysterious and extraordinary measures adopted by the company towards asserting what it conceives to be its rights. If the city government had proceeded openly the company need not have proceeded otherwise. The secret caucuses and midnight meetings of the city authorities seem to have put the company on a similar line of action. The people do not like to see important public interests "monkey-ed" with in this way. The legal status and rights of the two companies cannot be affected by such methods of procedure.

Waiving these criticisms, however, a point seems to have been reached when the new company should assert itself. The Citizens' company is showing plenty of life and fight; the people would like to see the City company show something of the same spirit. It was understood when the franchise was granted that the new company was to do its own fighting. If it wishes to retain the good will of the public, which, thus far, it has had in so large a degree, it cannot begin the fight too soon. It should lose no time in locking horns with the Citizens' company and relieving the city of the burden of fighting its battle. The city ought not to be put in that position.

A PLACE FOR AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

There is reason to believe that there are many Democrats in Indiana who are yearning after a foreign appointment. A few have received their piece of pie, large or small, as the case may be, but much the largest number are still ungratified, and most of them have their hearts set on a foreign appointment. They do not care much where it is or what it is so it carries a commission with it. Imagination can do the rest, investing the most undesirable appointment with rosy colors.

To each and every one of these yearning and unsatisfied Democrats the Journal would whisper—apply for the consulship to the Congo Free State. Of course, only one person can get it, but there is a chance for each one to draw the prize. Any person wanting simply a foreign appointment ought to be satisfied with this place. It is very foreign. In fact, there are few places as much so. The Congo Free State is in the interior of Africa—perhaps not exactly in darkest Africa, but far enough in the interior to make it very interesting. For a person of studious and observant habits it is a splendid place to study nature in her primitive aspects. The incumbent of this office is not obliged to maintain an expensive establishment, like the minister to London or Paris. The people there live in a plain and simple manner, and, owing to the mildness of the climate, very little clothing is required. There is no court etiquette, and the social requirements are such as almost any Indiana Democrat could meet without much trouble. The emoluments of the office are not large, but that is immaterial. It is an office, and, as before stated, a very foreign one. The commission of the consul to the Congo Free State is as big as that of the consul-general to London, and bears the signature of the President of the United States and the great seal of the State Department. That ought to be enough.

It is but fair to say that the position has some drawbacks. The climate is so unhealthy that every person who has been sent there has died, but this cannot last always, and each new appointee has a chance to break the record. One of the persons appointed to the office, Mr. James K. Jackson, of Arkansas, lived long enough after arriving there

to send a report to the State Department, from which the following is an extract:

I cordially recommend to the United States government, as a substitute for capital punishment, that all criminals convicted of murder in this State be sent to Congo. The system of execution will be found more satisfactory than the hemp rope or electrical method. Soon after my arrival here a delegation of high priests called at the consulate and requested me to show my devotion to their little mud god by permitting myself to be made into a barbecue stew at the next religious celebration. Had I consented to this I would have been considered a very rare dish, which only the priests could feast upon. The honor of being cooked at these celebrations is considered a consecration of the soul, but I did not care to be consecrated. The proposition is always made to the United States consul as a token of esteem.

Of course, I am proud of the recognition my government is in the habit of receiving, but such compliments as the one just mentioned are a source of some annoyance to the present consul. So far only three of my arrival here a delegation of high priests called at the consulate and requested me to show my devotion to their little mud god by permitting myself to be made into a barbecue stew at the next religious celebration. Had I consented to this I would have been considered a very rare dish, which only the priests could feast upon. The honor of being cooked at these celebrations is considered a consecration of the soul, but I did not care to be consecrated. The proposition is always made to the United States consul as a token of esteem.

Mr. Jackson did not live long after sending this report, but it shows that he was a man of parts, and if his life had been spared he would probably have proved a model official. He evidently understood the natives and possessed qualities of character that would have enabled him to deal with them very successfully. This report and his subsequent death, he being the twelfth consul to die at the post, seem to have created a prejudice against the position, and it has been vacant for some little time. There is no reason why it should not be filled by an Indiana Democrat.

The somewhat emphatic Private Dazell, of Ohio, is very indignant at the proposition of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Murphy to make every postmaster a spy upon pensioners, and, in a letter, makes the following offer:

Why don't they name, specify, prove one fraud, and not go on generalizing with a lie? I never made a pensioner out of my life. I will hand any Democrat \$1,000 in cash if he can find one soldier in my county, or in my congressional or judicial districts in Ohio, who is a pensioner.

Here is a rare chance for some of the many defamers of pensioners to get pay for showing that their charges have a basis of truth. Will any of them accept it?

That ex-Secretary Whitney is badly out with the President, whom he nominated and successfully schemed to elect, is confirmed by the fact that he did not call on Mr. Cleveland when in New York and did not attend the ceremonies at which ex-Secretaries of the Navy Chandler and Tracy were conspicuous.

MR. PADREWSKI, the pianist, is an emotional person who needs a guardian when he falls under the influence of the emotional, non-worshipping American woman. The scene at the close of his farewell matinee concert in New York was very remarkable. He repeatedly responded to encores, he played for the women the most pathetic compositions, he bowed, smiled, kissed his hands and retired, only to be frantically called out again to be cheered and covered with flowers. Apparently the only reason the women did not go on the stage and fall upon his neck or bow down at his feet was their inability to climb over the footlights; but they refused to go until finally they found that he was positively gone for the last time, when they slowly dispersed, many of them in tears. A hundred or more, on their way out, knowing the way to the private office of the theater, flocked in, hoping to find the object of their worship, and, sure enough, they did. There the "twenty love-sick maidens" act was repeated with variations and additions. Women ranging in age from fifteen to fifty crowded around, giggled, cried, posed, languished, begged for his autograph on his photographs, which they had with them, and generally conducted themselves in a way to make the judicious grieve. Mr. Padrewski was himself not unmoved, but kissed their hands instead of his own, and, sobbed over them, and his agent, finally dragged him away and out to his carriage, around which another crowd of women gathered. People who give way to such hysterical demonstrations affect to believe that it is their artistic temperament which is responsible. Perhaps it is, but, if so, the artistic temperament should be taken in hand early and curbed to proper proportions. New York seems to have a surplus of this variety of idiosyncrasy. The women there must have some one to show a maudlin interest in, and before Padrewski came it was Harris, the wife-murderer, over whom they wept and to whom they sent flowers and sympathetic notes.

Dr. J. M. Rice pays a high compliment to the public schools of LaPorte, Ind., in the May number of the Forum. He finds the same methods in vogue which won him admiration in the Indianapolis schools. In commenting on the LaPorte schools and those of Minneapolis, and the Cook county (Ill.) Normal School—all of which he praises—he says he has found by far the best reading in the schools in which the pupils were taught to read through science lessons, and by far the best results in written language where the children were set to work to express the results of their observations in their own words in writing, as early as the third or fourth month of school life. On the other hand, he found the results almost universally poor in the schools where the reading matter, at least during the first two years, consisted of "nothing but empty words, silly sentences, and baby trash," and where such words and sentences were copied from the blackboards or the reading-book for writing exercises. Prof. Hallman, who has charge of the Indiana educational exhibit for the world's fair, is superintendent of the LaPorte schools.

Mrs. Edmund Russell, high priestess of the Delarte cult, has just received a South Dakota divorce from Mr. Edmund Russell, Delarte high priest, after a ninety days' residence in Sioux City. She says he deserted her, and she offers no denial or defense. People who have had the privilege of seeing the soulful Edmund pose and flop, and of hearing him discourse on the good, the true and the beautiful, will wonder how he happened to so far forget his own rules of grace and deportment as to run away from a woman.

NOTWITHSTANDING the published statements to the contrary, many persons are still under the impression that in addition to the 50-cent general admission at the world's fair there will be charged a separate and additional fee for entrance to each government or State building. This is not so. The 50-cent admission ticket admits not only to the grounds, but to every one of the regular exposition buildings, including all government buildings, State buildings, art, mechanical, electrical, etc. The only places for which an extra charge is made are the concession exhibits or side shows, such as the villages of the different nations, the street in Cairo, and other shows of that kind. Of course, it will take several half dollars to see all of these, but they are not a part of the exposition proper.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The One That Gets Away.
The merry fisherman goes out,
But seldom gets his wish:
For now, as always, distance lends
Enchantment to the fish.

Satisfactory Explanation.
"What right had you to say that I was leading an aimless life?"
"I didn't say it. I said you were leading a nameless life—unmentionable, you know."

No Budget.
Yabley—I understand that you have quit drinking. Are you going to stick to it?
Mudpie—You can just bet that I am. All the persuasion you may bring to bear is not going to make me budge.

No Scab Work.
Disgusted Customer—What is the matter with the clock you sold me last week? It won't run more than eight hours a day.

Mr. Eisenstein—My friend, dot was a union labor clock, don't you see!

Slight Accident.
"It is just too bad about Cholly. He was struck by a trolley car while on his way to the Gotrox's reception and knocked completely senseless."

"My! So they missed his entertaining presence, eh?"

"Not bit. He went right on to the reception in his unconscious condition and no one noticed the difference."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late William B. Astor's personal estate in Great Britain has been returned with a net of \$1,000,000.

POPE liked to write in bed, and would pass days there in quiet composition. Whenever an idea occurred to him, no matter at what time of day or night, he always wrote it down at once.

MAHOMET wrote the revelations of the Koran on bits of parchment, blocks of wood and the shoulder-bones of sheep, and threw them all into a box, where they were found after his death.

POPE LEO's family is very long lived. With the exception of his brother, the Cardinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two, all his immediate relatives have lived to be more than ninety years old.

DEACON HIRAM CRAMP, of New Haven, said to be the most prominent survivor of New England Puritanism, celebrated his eighty-second birthday by holding a prayer meeting at which friends from all parts of New England were present.

It is proposed to set up the big month-old quarry at Platte, Wis., as a monument to James G. Blaine. It is the biggest stone ever quarried. It is 135 feet long, ten feet square at the base and four feet square at the top, and is thirty-six feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSSELL received almost as much attention as the President in New York. Mr. Bissell is taller than Mr. Cleveland, and has the advantage of him in weight by several pounds. Mr. Bissell's weight is estimated at 325 pounds. He is a stout, well-proportioned man, and he has his weight recorded for ten years.

At an "at home" of a Buffalo man's wife the footman was called upon to do duty as a butler. He was much taken aback by the extreme thinness of the slices of bread and butter with which he had to serve the guests. Finally, as he was passing the plate to an old dowager for the third time, he remarked, in a very audacious whisper, "If you slap three or four slices together, mum, may be you can get a bite."

THE late Lucy Larcom was born in 1826, the daughter of a sea captain. Ten years she worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, and from her experience there gained much literary material. When twenty years old she went to Illinois and was for three years a pupil in the Monticello Seminary. Returning to Massachusetts she taught and wrote, publishing several volumes of her poems and stories, and editing several collections of the poems of the great states.

One begins to encounter the gourd as a domestic animal about one hundred miles south of Mason and Dixon's line, where the local pronunciation is something like gourd. The dipper and soap-dish made from the gourd go along with the old well-sweep and the plantation dwelling with its "gourd" in the kitchen. The gourd is a fashionably graceful and convenient utensil from the gourd. The dipper is the simplest of all. Spoons, of excellent material, are made from the gourd, and the gourd, as also cream-skimmers and the like.

WOMEN who consider their good looks, as well as their comfort, says the Philadelphia Ledger, always wear shoes a size larger in summer than in winter. The feet, in spring weather especially, seem to respond to the languor of the rest of the frame; they are more elastic and less firm, they expand in size because they are relaxed in muscle, and they are the cause of genuine torture to the saleswoman behind the counter. The woman who is a customer before it. It is a serious mistake, then, to make your complexion muddy because of aching and pinched feet.

The Moral of the Potter Case, Springfield Republican.

A good deal of indignant criticism is heard of Judge Putnam's light sentence of sixty days' imprisonment and fine of \$1,000 passed upon Asa Potter, convicted of sharp practices in the management which wrecked the Maverick National Bank. It seems to be particularly outspoken in Potter's case, in that the judge has convicted under which he was convicted provides a minimum fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

As the case goes up to the Supreme Court, Potter will be insured freedom from punishment for another year at least. Probably he will escape altogether through the law's delay and the judge's leniency. The moral would seem to be that when you steal or violate a trust, steal a big sum or violate a big trust.

A True Note.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

In his address before the schools of Indianapolis, assembled to greet the Independence Bell on its way to the Columbian celebration at St. Louis, Mr. Harrison, with the instinctive touch of the patriot and the statesman, struck the true note, which vibrated with thrilling effect in harmony with the spirit of the occasion. What the Liberty Bell stands for, why the people want it to be seen at Chicago, and why the children of Indianapolis gathered to honor the event of its passage, he summed up in a few simple words that might well be preserved in the memory of every true American.

Democratic Prospect.

Washington Post.

There is no longer any doubt concerning the aspirations of Hon. Carter Henry Harrison, Chicago's new Mayor. Mr. Harrison has his eyes firmly fixed upon the White House and is of the opinion that the year 1896 would be about the proper time for him to place himself in the hands of the national friends. From the world's fair majority to the presidency ought not to be such a difficult step, and Mr. Harrison has undoubtedly made up his mind to attempt it. Therefore, it will be just as well to prepare the way for Carter.

Harrison, Cleveland and the Flag.

Terre Haute Express.

Benjamin Harrison in his graceful speech over the Liberty Bell alluded to his last public act in elevating the American flag over the dome of the United States Capitol in New York. His successor has not yet alluded in public to his last operation with the American flag, which was at Hawaii, and far from being elevating, for it was depressing.

TO ABANDON RECIPROCITY

Grounds on Which the Administration Will Abrogate Commercial Treaties.

Spanish Officials in Cuba Alleged to Be Levying an Excise Tax That Amounts to an Export Duty—Brazilians Disatisfied.

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